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6 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

8 Eliseo Islas-Galeana, )  
9 Petitioner, ) CR 11-540 TUC-DCB  
10 v. ) CV 11-652 TUC-DCB  
11 United States of America, ) **ORDER**  
12 Respondent. )  
13 \_\_\_\_\_ )

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15 Pending before this Court is Petitioner's "Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct  
16 Sentence by a Person in Federal Custody" (Petition) pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255.  
17 Petitioner specifically alleges that his trial counsel was ineffective because counsel failed  
18 to file a Notice of Appeal after defendant requested an appeal and counsel failed to file an  
19 *Andres* brief.

20 **A. Conviction and Sentence**

21 Petitioner pleaded guilty on March 15, 2011, to violating Title 8 U.S.C. § 1326  
22 for illegal re-entry after deportation, enhanced pursuant to subsection (b)(2) for having  
23 previously been convicted of an aggravated felony. Defendant pled guilty, pursuant to a  
24 Plea Agreement containing a waiver of all appellate rights, both direct and collateral  
25 review. (Doc. 15: Plea Agreement at 4-5.)<sup>1</sup>  
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28 <sup>1</sup>Document numbers refer to the Clerk's Record in CR 11-540 TUC DCB.

On June 15, 2011, visiting Judge William F. Downes sentenced the Petitioner to 57 months imprisonment and 3 years supervised release to run consecutive with a 12-month prison term imposed in a corresponding revocation proceeding. Petitioner was on a term of supervised release from the Western District of North Carolina, when he committed the instant re-entry offense. Petitioner was sentenced pursuant to the Plea Agreement containing the waiver of his appellate rights.

**B. 28 U.S.C. § 2255: Plea Agreement and Waiver of Right to Appeal**

Title 28 of the United States Code, Section 2255 provides for collateral review of Petitioner's sentence as follows:

A prisoner in custody under sentence of a court established by Act of Congress claiming the right to be released upon the ground that the sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or law of the United States, or that the court was without jurisdiction to impose such sentence, or that the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law, or is otherwise subject to collateral attack, may move the court which imposed the sentence to vacate, set aside or correct the sentence. A motion for such relief may be made at any time.

28 U.S.C. § 2255.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has found that there are “strict standards for waiver of constitutional rights.” *United States v. Gonzalez-Flores*, 418 F.3d 1093, 1102 (9th Cir. 2005). It is impermissible to presume waiver from a silent record, and the Court must indulge every reasonable presumption against waiver of fundamental constitutional rights. *Id.* In this action, Petitioner’s waiver was clear, express, and unequivocal.

The right to petition for relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, like the right to bring a direct appeal, is statutory. *United States v. Abarca*, 985 F.2d 1012, 1014 (9th Cir. 1992) (citing *see Abney v. United States*, 431 U.S. 651, 656 (1977) (“The right of appeal, as we presently know it in criminal cases, is purely a creature of statute....”). Like the waiver of the right to a direct appeal, a knowing and voluntary waiver of rights under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 is enforceable. *Id.* (citing *United States v. Navarro-Botello*, 912 F.2d 318, 321(9th Cir.1990)).

1 Plea agreements are contractual in nature and their plain language will generally  
2 be enforced if the agreement is clear and unambiguous on its face. *United States v.*  
3 *Jeronimo*, 398 F.3d 1149, 1153 (9th Cir. 2005). Therefore, an express waiver of appellate  
4 rights is enforceable if the language of the waiver encompasses the right to appeal on the  
5 grounds raised and the waiver is knowingly and voluntarily made. *Id.*

6 A defendant may waive the statutory right to bring a § 2255 action challenging  
7 the length of his sentence, *United States v. Pruitt*, 32 F.3d 431, 433 (9th Cir. 1994);  
8 *Abarca*, 985 F.2d at 1014. The only claims that cannot be waived are claims that the plea  
9 or waiver itself was involuntary or that ineffective assistance of counsel rendered the plea  
10 or waiver involuntary. *See Lampert*, 422 F.3d at 871 (holding that a plea agreement that  
11 waives the right to file a federal habeas petition pursuant to § 2254 is unenforceable with  
12 respect to an ineffective assistance of counsel claim that challenges the voluntariness of  
13 the waiver); *Pruitt*, 32 F.3d at 433 (expressing “doubt” that a plea agreement could waive  
14 a claim that counsel erroneously induced a defendant to plead guilty or accept a particular  
15 part of the plea bargain), *Abarca*, 985 F.2d at 1014 (expressly declining to hold that a  
16 waiver forecloses a claim of ineffective assistance or involuntariness of the waiver); *see*  
17 *also Jeronimo*, 398 F.3d at 1156 n.4 (summarizing *Pruitt* and *Abarca*, but declining to  
18 decide whether waiver of all statutory rights included claims implicating the voluntariness  
19 of the waiver).

20 “Collateral attacks based on ineffective assistance of counsel claims that are  
21 characterized as falling outside [the category of ineffective assistance of counsel claims  
22 challenging the validity of the plea or the waiver] are waivable.” *United States v.*  
23 *Cockerham*, 237 F.3d 1179, 1187 (10th Cir. 2001). *See also Williams v. United States*,  
24 396 F.3d 1340, 1342 (11th Cir. 2005) (joining the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and  
25 Tenth Circuits in holding that “a valid sentence-appeal waiver, entered into voluntarily  
26 and knowingly, pursuant to a plea agreement, precludes the defendant from attempting to  
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1 attack, in a collateral proceeding, the sentence through a claim of ineffective assistance of  
2 counsel during sentencing.”).

3       Upon review of the record in this case, it appears that in addition to the terms of  
4 the waiver being expressed in writing in the Plea Agreement, both the Magistrate Judge,  
5 at the time of Defendant’s plea, and the sentencing Court, at the time of sentencing,  
6 explained to and confirmed with the Defendant the waiver of appellate rights. (Doc. 29:  
7 Transcript of Record (TR), Change of Plea (COP) at 5; Doc. 30: TR, Sentencing at 8.)  
8 Petitioner does not dispute this nor argue that he misunderstood or was misinformed  
9 regarding the waiver. Instead, he “states for the record that immediately after sentencing,  
10 he instructed counsel to file a ‘Notice of Appeal’ on his behalf and also requested that  
11 counsel mailed (sic) him all briefs on direct appeal.” (Petition at 2.) He argues that even  
12 though he had waived his right to appeal, he asked his attorney to file the appeal, and it  
13 was ineffective assistance of counsel for his attorney to not file the appeal. (Petition at 6-  
14 7.) Petitioner correctly states the law.

15 **C. Ineffective Assistance of Counsel: Failure to File Appeal**

16       In the Ninth Circuit, assuming that after sentencing a defendant asks his lawyer to  
17 appeal and his lawyer does not do so, even where a defendant has waived his right to  
18 appeal, the lawyer has provided ineffective assistance of counsel. This is the law, "as  
19 contrary to common sense as it seems." *United States v. Sandoval-Lopez*, 409 F.3d 1193,  
20 1196 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2004).

21       A petitioner claiming ineffective assistance of counsel must allege specific facts  
22 which, if proved, would demonstrate that (1) counsel's actions were “outside the wide  
23 range of professionally competent assistance,” *and* (2) “there is a reasonable probability  
24 that, but for counsel's unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have been  
25 different.” *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 687-690. A petitioner fails to state a  
26 claim for ineffective assistance if he fails to allege facts sufficient to meet either the  
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1 “performance” or “prejudice” standard, and the district court may summarily dismiss his  
2 claim. *Id.* at 693.

3 In *Sandoval-Lopez*, the court explained that, according to the Supreme Court in  
4 *Peguero v. United States*, 526 U.S. 23 (1999), “when counsel fails to file a requested  
5 appeal, a defendant is entitled to resentencing and to an appeal without showing that his  
6 appeal would likely have had merit.” *See also, Rodriguez v. United States*, 395 U.S. 327  
7 (1969). The *Sandoval-Lopez* court noted that this amounts to saying “it is ineffective  
8 assistance of counsel to refuse to file a notice of appeal when your client tells you to, even  
9 if doing so would be contrary to the plea agreement and harmful to your client,’ but that is  
10 the law on filing a notice of appeal.” *Sandoval-Lopez*, 409 F.3d at 1197.

11 “This proposition of law controls both the deficient performance prong of  
12 *Strickland* and the prejudice prong.” *Id.* It is deficient performance to not appeal, and  
13 prejudice exists because “but for” his lawyer’s refusal, defendant would have appealed.  
14 *Id.* “The prejudice in failure to file a notice of appeal cases is that the defendant lost his  
15 chance to file the appeal, not that he lost a favorable result that he would have obtained by  
16 appeal.” *Id.* The mere expression of interest in appealing would not lead to the same  
17 result as telling defense counsel to appeal. *Roe v. Flores-Ortega*, 528 U.S. 470, 486  
18 (2000) (where defendant never expresses desire to appeal, the inquiry is whether the  
19 lawyer should have consulted with the client about an appeal).

20 Here, Petitioner does not allege a mere expression of an interest in appealing, but  
21 asserts that he requested, and his attorney refused, an appeal. If true, there has been  
22 ineffective assistance of counsel.  
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24 The court in *Sandoval-Lopez*, explained that in cases such as this, “‘ineffective  
25 assistance of counsel’ is a term of art that does not mean incompetence of counsel.” *Id.* at  
26 1198-99. In other words, the defendant was “probably lucky to have a lawyer who  
27 exercised such wise judgment.” *Id.* at 1197. For example, filing the notice of appeal will  
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1 breach the sentencing agreement the defendant entered into with the Government and  
2 give the Government the option of freeing itself from the restraint of the plea bargain. *Id.*  
3 at 1198. Petitioner may be very foolish to risk losing the advantage of his negotiated  
4 sentence of 57 months on an appeal almost sure to go nowhere in light of his express  
5 waiver of his appellate rights, especially since if he prevails and gets a new sentence  
6 without the waiver there will only be two points subtracted from his offense level for  
7 acceptance of responsibility, and the Government would most certainly deny him the 2-  
8 level downward departure which he received for a "fast track" case. This means that at  
9 resentencing he could face a guideline sentencing range of 92 to 115 months.  
10 "Nevertheless the client has the constitutional right, under *Flores-Ortega* and *Peguero*, to  
11 bet on the possibility of winning the appeal and then winning an acquittal, just as a poker  
12 player has the right to hold the ten and queen of hearts, discard three aces, and pray that  
13 when he draws three cards, he gets a royal flush." *Id.* at 1199.

14 In *Sandoval-Lopez*, the court suggested that when a defendant makes an  
15 allegation that counsel has been ineffective by failing to file a requested appeal, "two  
16 things can happen: 1) the district court can hold an evidentiary hearing to decide whether  
17 petitioner's allegation is true, and if it is, vacate and reenter the judgment, allowing the  
18 appeal to proceed; or 2) if the state does not object,<sup>2</sup> the district court can vacate and  
19 reenter the judgment without a hearing and allow the appeal to proceed, assuming without  
20 deciding that the petitioner's claim is true." *Id.* at 1198. The government might choose to  
21 not object to free itself from the restraint of the agreement or because getting the appeal  
22 dismissed based on Defendant's waiver of this right would be less work than an  
23 evidentiary hearing. *Id.*

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26 <sup>2</sup>The Government may seek reconsideration of the Court's proposed course of action,  
27 if it objects. LR Civ. 7.2(g).

1 The Court finds that the most expeditious course of action is to allow the  
2 Petitioner to proceed with his appeal. The Court notes, however, that Petitioner is pro se  
3 and filed his habeas Petition wherein he stated his intent to file an appeal, without advice  
4 of counsel. Given the possible extreme consequence that the Government may seek to  
5 withdraw from the negotiated sentencing agreement if Petitioner files a Notice of Appeal,  
6 this Court gives him one last chance to reconsider this intended course of action.

7 "Assuming without deciding that the Petitioner's claim is true,"<sup>3</sup> *id.*, the Court  
8 will vacate and reenter the Judgment of Conviction, allowing the Petitioner an  
9 opportunity to file an appeal. The Court appoints counsel for purposes of proceeding  
10 with his appeal.

11 **Accordingly,**

12 **IT IS ORDERED** that the Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence by a  
13 Person in Federal Custody, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (Doc. 24) filed in CR 11-540  
14 TUC DCB and (Doc. 1) filed in CV 11-652 TUC DCB is GRANTED, as provided below.

15 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** the relief being requested by Petitioner having  
16 been granted as provided below, the Clerk of the Court shall enter Judgment to close the  
17 civil case: CV 11-652 TUC DCB.

18 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Petitioner having filed an Application to  
19 Proceed *in Forma Pauperis*, the Court finds that he is without means to retain counsel for  
20 an appeal.

21 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Andrea Matheson is appointed to represent  
22 the Defendant under the Criminal Justice Act for purposes of proceeding with a direct  
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26 <sup>3</sup>The Court notes that Petitioner's attorney, Raul A. Miranda, filed an affidavit  
27 attesting that Defendant did not request Mr. Miranda file a Notice of Appeal. (Doc. 33:  
28 Response, Ex. 1: Affidavit ¶ 14.)

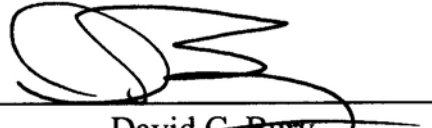
1 appeal. **The Clerk of the Court shall send a copy of this Order to Ms. Andrea**  
2 **Matheson.**

3 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that subsequent to consulting with the Petitioner,  
4 counsel shall file a notice with this Court as to whether he wishes to reconsider filing an  
5 appeal or wants to proceed.

6 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that in the event Petitioner wants to proceed with  
7 an appeal, the Judgment and Commitment (Doc. 21) entered in this case on June 16,  
8 2011, shall be vacated and reentered by the Clerk of the Court to allow Petitioner to file a  
9 Notice of Appeal.

10 DATED this 6<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2012.

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David C. Bury  
United States District Judge